

House of Howard



Their History

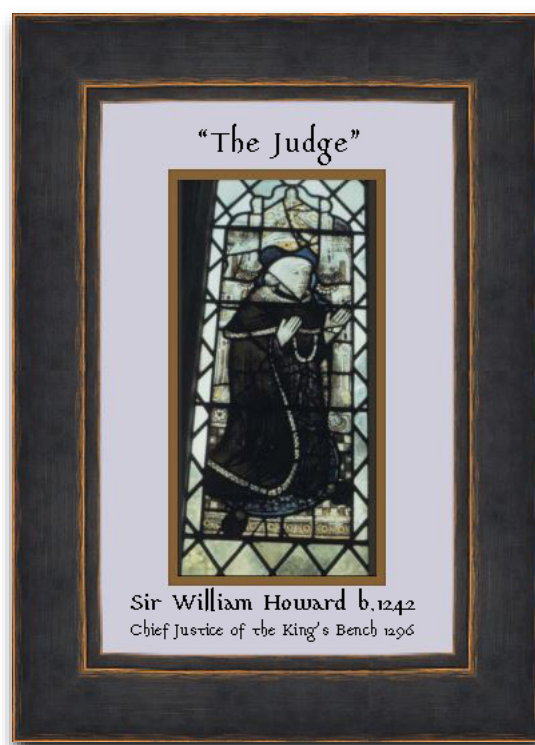
In The Western part of Norfolk, England, some five Miles from the ancient port of King's Lunn, there stands, upon ground slightly rising above the slightly rising above the prevailing level of that neighbourhood, the little village of **East Wynch**. The very name of this place is eloquent of antiquity, for "Wynch" is derived from two Celtic words signifying "white water." But it is not upon its great age that the village prides itself, so much as upon the fact that it was the first known home of the illustrious family of **Howard**, and that the founder of that family and many of his descendants lie buried there.

East Wynch, then cradle of "all the Howards" is today but a sleepy Norfolk village, clustered not unpicturesquely around its fine church of All Saints, which is a landmark for miles over the surrounding plain. The name of Howard is little known in the place to-day, and there are but few surviving traces of Howard occupation.

In East Wynch church there still stands a baptismal font, bearing the arms of Howard and Bois, the gift of Sir John Howard, temp. Edward III.; and one of the church windows displays the conjoint shields of Howard and De Vere. As we shall see, it was through this latter alliance that Wynch

passed out of the hands of the Howards. The remains of the manor house,^ where the Duke of Norfolk's ancestors resided, may be seen to the eastward of the village, and together with the foundations of an ancient nunnery, complete East Wynch's slender list of antiquities.

It was in the stirring days of Edward I. that the first Howard made his home at East Wynch. This was Master William Howard, afterwards to become Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and a knight. Of his parentage we know nothing, although the probabilities are that he belonged either to a burgess family of Lynn, or else to some substantial yeoman stock of the neighbourhood. He may have been either of Danish or of English descent.



Henry Howard, grandson to above mentioned Judge William Howard, in his "Memorials", describes the worthy Judge's ancestors as "gentry of small estate, probably of Saxon origin, living at home, inter-marrying with their neighbours, and witnessing each other's deeds of conveyance and contract." Mr. Henry Howard makes the Judge a grandson of "Robert Howard of Terrington and Wiggshall," and a son of "John Howard, by his wife Lucy Germund"

“Deeds and charters show that while he purchased some of this property, presumably out of his legal earnings, the remainder came to him with his wife, Alice Fitton of Wiggenhall St. Germans. William Howard of East Wynch, at this time, seems to be the first of his line.”

“Where our future Justice pursued his studies, we know not, but his legal connection with King's Lynn began early, as did his frugal purchases of property thereabout. He had already commenced to add acre to acre in the fifth year of Edward I. (1277). From 1285 onward, as Blomefield shows, Howard was counsel to the Corporation of King's Lynn, and resided at East Wynch although he did not occupy the manor-house there until 1298, when he bought it from a family named Grancourt. By that time he had become a person of consequence, and it was necessary that he should possess a suitable abode. For a man in his position, without influential relatives, and not of Norman descent, William Howard must have been possessed of great natural gifts to rise so high. Shrewdness he certainly had, as we perceive not only from his land purchases, but also from the two marriages which he contracted.

His first wife an Ufiford, of the house which afterwards became Earls of Suffolk brought him lands and gold, and, although she died childless, these material relics of her love remained in his possession. His next spouse, a Fitton, was heiress of Fitton Manor in Wiggenhall St. Germans, and of other fair estates. But, apart from his worldly wisdom,

Howard was an able and upright lawyer, as indeed he must have been to win and hold the favour of Edward I.

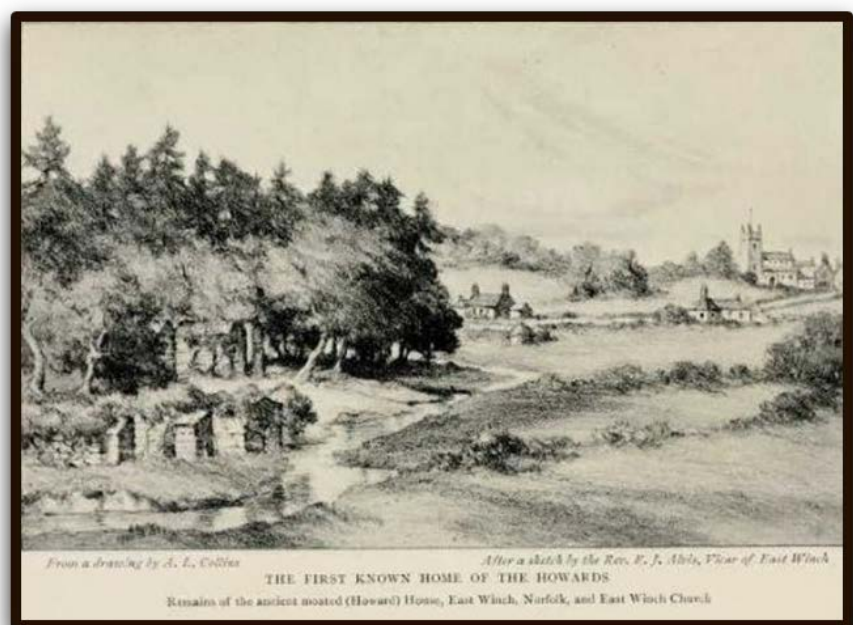
Homes, Manors, and Castles

The Grancourt Manor, East Wynch, Norfolk, England

This will be the earliest known residence of Judge William Howard ... Our best recorded first Howard, and from here, the dynasty will be made.

The manors, large estates, and wealth, will be made mostly by the inheriting those fortunes by marrying the heirs of those vast holdings. But, the Howards have most definitely done their share of military warfare. Wounded and killed, they served their Kings & Queens most gallantly and magnanimously. The titles of Duke, Earls, Sherriff, gouvernor, and judge are a sampling of these titles bestowed by royalty.

This manor is generally known as "Grancourt's Manor," from the family of that name, its original lords.



From a drawing by A. L. Collins

After a sketch by the Rev. E. J. Abbe, Vicar of East Wynch

THE FIRST KNOWN HOME OF THE HOWARDS

Remains of the ancient moated (Howard) House, East Wynch, Norfolk, and East Wynch Church

Arundel Castle, Arundel, West Sussex, England



Arundel Castle, was the family home of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk when they were not imprisoned in the Tower of London. This castle has overlooked the charming town of Arundel and the River Arun for almost 1,000 years. The Castle featured beautiful landscaped grounds and a fully restored Victorian kitchen garden. Arundel contains a Library with a

spectacular carved and vaulted ceiling. There is a restaurant serving lunches and afternoon teas and a delightful gift shop.

Castle Howard, North Yorkshire, England

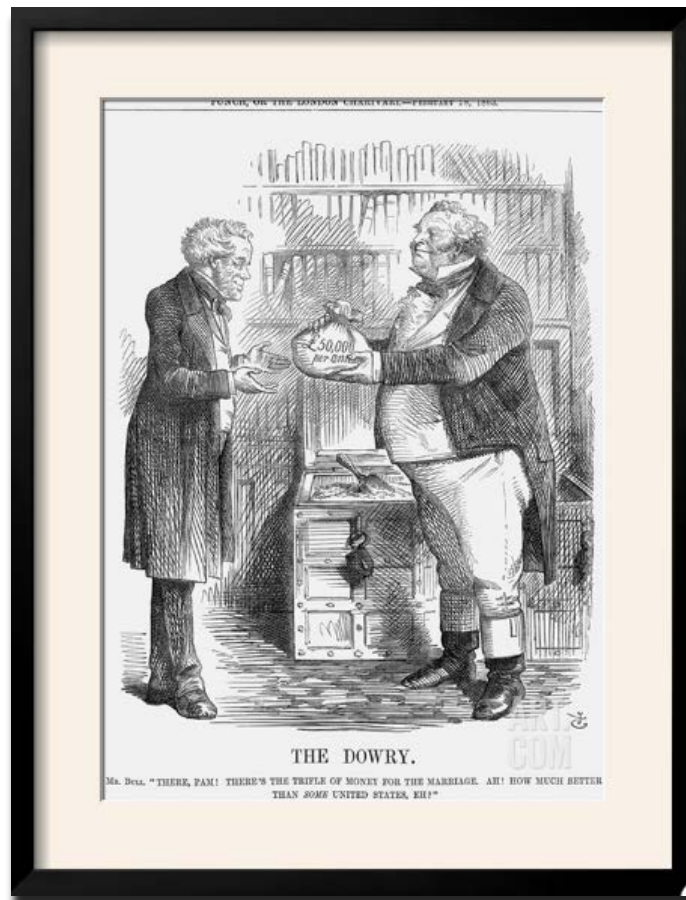


Castle Howard is still in the hands of the Howard family, Dukes of Carlisle. Ann Howard, see below, married her cousin, Charles Howard, 1st Earl of Carlisle, who was also a descendant of Katherine Mylde and

William deTendring by Alice deTendring and John Howard. It is a magnificent palace and one of Britain's most spectacular stately homes.



The impressive Great Hall and beautiful rooms are filled with fine furniture, paintings, and objects d'art. The extensive grounds feature lakes, lovely woodland, and a rose garden.



Our Howard Family Pedigree

Robert William Howard (1190–1227) of
East Wynch & Norfolk

Marriage: 1214 Ellen Fitton (1195–1265)
Duchess of Norfolk, of Leicester,
Leicestershire, daughter of Sir Richard
Fitton of Fallybroom, Prestbury,
Cheshire & Lady Ellen de Fallibrone of
Fallybroom, Prestbury, Cheshire



Robert William
Howard

Children: (1) Humphry; (2) **John**; (3) Afhitillus; (4)
Walfridus



John Howard (1215–1260), of Terrington and Wighenhall,
Norfolk

Married: Lucy Germunde (1219–1265), daughter of John
Germunde.

Children: William



Sir William Howard (1242–1308), of East Wynch &
Wighenhall, Norfolk.

["...William being bred to the law, made so great proficiency therein, and
raised such fortunes, that he was knighted about the sixth year of Edward I.
and had his seat at Wighenhall, where by various purchases he acquired a

considerable estate; he had a brother, named Thomas, And also another brother called Hugh, who was instituted to the vicarage of Wighenhall ... This William was first appointed one of the judges in the court of Common-pleas by Edward I. about 1280; and on the 11th of October, 1296 ... he was sworn chief justice of the King's-bench; was constantly summoned to parliament till the time of Edward II. ... By various deeds we find that he purchased estates in Walpole, Tilney, North Wotton, and many towns in that neighbourhood." He is said to have died about 1308, with this inscription on this tombstone: "Pray for the good state of William Howard, chief justis of England, and thePycot and John Haugh justis of the law." – [History of the county of Norfolk.](#)]



William Howard
Holy Trinity Church,
Long Melford, Suffolk

Marriages:

(1st marriage) Alice Ufford, daughter of Sir Robert Ufford, kent.

[Alice was an Ufford, of the house which afterwards became Earls of Suffolk brought him lands and goldwilliam howard, and, although she died childless, these material relics of her love remained in his possession.
[House of Howard](#)]

(2nd marriage) Alice Fitton (1246–1310), of Wighenhall, St. Germans, Norfolk. Daughter of Sir Edward, Fitton, heiress of Fitton Manor in Wighenhall St. Germans, and of other fair estates. of Wighenhall St. Germans.

Children: (1) John (d. 1331), Sheriff of Counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, Heir to title of Duke of Norfolk.
(2) William; (3) Edmund Arch Deacon of Northumberland

At this point, the Family splits. In regard to our Howard lineage, with the younger son, William and, the eldest son, John, whose descendants will continue to hold the title of Duke of Norfolk, and will have, three female descendants either marry or “mistress” to King Henry VIII.



William Howard (1278–1328) of Wighenhall, Norfolk, Knight, and Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntindon. William purchased East Walton manor, and many other estates in Norfolk



[CLICK HERE](#),
for the Lineage of
Sir John Howard,
1st Duke of Norfolk,
and his royal
descendants

Marriage: Joan de Huntingfield. Daughter of Saier Huntingfield, Kent, Norfolk.

Child: Alice (1285-deceased), East Wynch, Norfolk.



Alice Howard (1285-deceased), East Wynch, Norfolk.

Marriage: Sir John Peché (1280–1341) of Hampton In Arden, Warwickshire, son of Sir John Peché of Wormleighton, Warwickshire & Lady Eleanor de Gorges of Wormleighton, Warwickshire

Children: (1) Joan; (2) John; (3) Nicholas; (4) Edmund; (5) Ralph Peché III.



Joan Peché (1302–1361) of Colewick, Nottingham,
Nottinghamshire.

Marriage: William de Colewick (1298–1361) of
Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, son of Sir John [Thomas]
de Colewick of Colewick, Nottinghamshire & Joan de
Staunton of Staunton, Nottinghamshire

Children: (1) Thomas; (2) Joan



Joan Colewick (1324–1397) of Colewick, Nottinghamshire

Marriage: 1380 Richard Byron (1332–1398) of Clayton,
Lancashire, son of Sir James Byron of Clayton, Lancashire
& Elizabeth Barnake of Hethersett, Norfolk

[Richard married Joane de Colwick, early in 1380, and taking over the de Colwick's estate from his wife. Later in the year 1391, he was presented to court, along with his wife for hindering the course of the river, at Over Colwick. About Michaelmas 1391, he had rebuilt the weir which the de Colwicks had agreed to remove. There was a further case against Sir Richard, regarding the river in 1392, for obstructing the river for the benefit of his mill. He made a trench and planted willows, and fixed piles of timber, and great stones, so that no laden boat with merchandise could approach the Castle of our Lord King, nor the town of Nottingham, to the serious detriment of the whole community, and of the four counties adjoining. The order of the Court, directed the Sheriff to throw down and remove the weir, and all the nuisances, and so make a clear course to the Humber. Although the obstructions were removed, the river still ran along its new course, as the main stream had been diverted for nearly ten years and the original river bed had filled in with sand, Quite lengthy reports of these cases are recorded in the Nottingham Borough Records, and in one it mentions that the river at that time was divided into two streams, one running close to Adbolton village which was used by river traffic, and the other running close to the Colwick Manor and used to drive the watermill. The exact site of the weir was revealed in

1973 by gravel working, and it has been excavated by the Nottingham Historical Arts Society.]

Child: John



Sir John Byron (1386–1450) Knighted 1415, of Clayton, Lancashire. Was an English landowner, nobleman, politician, and knight. He had estates in Clayton near Manchester and at South Stoke (now Stoke Rochford) in Lincolnshire. He was Member of Parliament for Lancashire in 1421 and 1429, and for Lincolnshire in 1447.

[Sir John's father, Sir Richard Byron, owned land in the Lancashire villages of Butterworth, Royton and Ashton-under-Lyne, as well as the ancestral manor of Clayton which (with its extensive appurtenances in and around Manchester) had belonged to the family for at least three centuries. Through his wife, Joan, he had moreover gained possession of widespread estates in Lincolnshire centred upon the manors of Gedney, South Stoke, Croxton and Obthorpe, some of which he had previously, in 1383, settled upon trustees. Joan retained these properties, together with her own family seat at Colwick, until her death many years later, leaving her young son, John, to inherit whatever holdings in Lancashire had not already been assigned to her as dower. The wardship and marriage of the boy were given by Richard II to Sir Ralph Radcliffe, but in September 1400 Henry IV rescinded the grant in favour of his 'trescher et foial chevalier', Sir John Assheton II, who agreed to pay an annual farm of 80 marks to the Crown.] Note: We are directly linked to both Sir Ralph Radcliffe, and Sir John Assheton II. (for further detailed history of Sir John Byron: See [History Of Parliment Online](#), another source, [Notthistory.org](#))

Marriage: Margaret de Booth of Barton, Cheshire, daughter of John Booth I. of Preston, Lancs. & Joanna de Trafford.

Children: (1) Richard, (married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Assheton, died during his father's lifetime); (3) Nicolas, heir to estates; (4) Ralph; (5) Elizabeth,



married Sir Thomas, son of sir John Aston; (6)
Margaret; (7) Jane; (8) Ellen

Margaret Byron (1405–1486) of Clayton, Lancashire

Marriage: Sir John Ashton, son Sir John de Assheton & Lady Anne de Standish, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Children: Ralph



Sir Ralph Ashton (1407–1486) of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire

Marriage: 1437 Lady Margaret Barton of Middleton, Lancs., daughter of John Barton & Maud Middleton, of Middleton, Lancs.

Children: (1) Alice; (2) **Richard**; (3) Lady Anne; (4) Mary; (5) William; (6) Edmund; (7) Philippa; (8) John; (9) Elizabeth; (10) Joanna; (11) Agnes; (12) Lucy; (13) Ralph



Sir Richard Ashton (b.1444) of Middleton, Lancashire

Marriage: 19 July 1470, Isabella Talbot (abt 1460–1531) Lady of Salisbury, daughter of [John Talbot & Johanna Radcliffe](#), of Salisbury, Wiltshire.

[Lucy Talbot, Isabella's sister married Ralph Ashton, brother of Richard Ashton. Sir John Talbot, Isabella's brother, was knighted at Hutton Field in 1483, succeeded his father as lord of Salesbury in 1484, and had from Richard III., in that year, reversion of his father's pension. He married

Ann, daughter of Sir Ralph Ashton of Middleton (covenant of marriage dated 1452]

Children: (1) Alice; (2) Margaret; (3) **Dorothy** ; (4) Elizabeth; (5) Margaret; (6) Rev. Edmund; (7) Richard (heir to his father); (8) Joan Plantagenet.



Dorothy Ashton (1476–1524) of Middleton, Lancashire

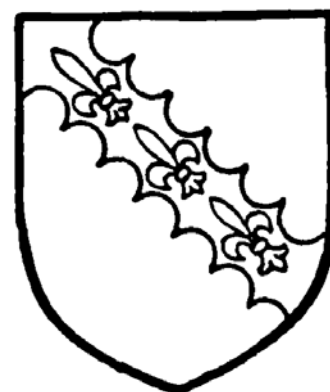
Marriage: William Holt (1486–1556) of Lancs., son of Samuel Holt.

Children: (1) Robert; (2) Agnes; (3) Elizabeth



Robert Holt (1500–1554) of Stubley Hall, Lancs.

[When Robert's uncle died in 1554, he inherited his uncle's estates, but did not live more than two years more; 1556. His will states that he held in Hundersfield, Spotland, Castleton, Bury, Middleton and Tottington, 80 houses, 3 water mills, 4 fulling mills and 4000 acres of land. He had no sons but several unmarried daughters, so he left his lands to another branch of the Holt family, Robert, son of William Holt of Whitewall, and to this Robert's son, Charles, he left Stubley Hall and its lands, on condition that Charles married one of the unmarried daughters, Mary, so uniting two branches of the original Geoffrey de Holt's line.]



Holt of Stubley.
Argent on a bend engrailed sable three fleurs de lis of the field.

Marriages:

(1st marriage) Margery Greenhalgh of Middleton, Lancs.,

Children: (1) William; (2) Charles, heir to his father's estates, mills, and acres of land, and he did marry his cousin Marty, in fulfilment of his uncle's will.

(2nd marriage) Elizabeth Alice Standish (d.1546) of
Standish, Lancs.,

Children: (1) **Alice**, (some records show that she
was a "co-heir" to her father's estate).; (2)
Elizabeth; (3) Mary



Alice Holt (1569–deceased) of Ashworth Hall, Lancashire.

Marriage: 1557, John Greenhalgh (1532–1615) of
Brandlesome, Elton, Lancs.,

Children: (1) **Thomas**; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Ferdando;
(4) John; (5) Robert; (6) Anne; (7) Richard; (8)
Edward; (9) Dorothy; (10) John; (11) James; (12) Alice.



Thomas Greenhalgh (1558–1599), 10th of Brandlesome,
Lancashire

Marriage: 1585 Mary Holt (1569–deceased), daughter of
Richard Holt Esq of Ashworth near Bury, Lancashire.
After Thomas's death, Mary married Sir Richard
Assheton of Middleton, Lancashire.

Children: (1) **Thomas**; (2) John, (3) Richard, (4)
Edmundi.



Thomas Greenhalgh (1585–deceased) of Bolton, Lancs.

Marriage: 1610 Elizabeth Hilton (1592-1613), of Bolton, Lancs., daughter of Edmund Hilton of Eccles, Lancs.

Child: Peter



Peter Greenhalgh (1613-deceased) of Bolton, Lancs.

Marriage: 1640 Margaret Ward (1618-deceased) of Blackburn, Lancs., daughter of William Ward of Blackburn, Lancs. & Margery of Blackburn, Lancs.

Children: (1) Ellen; (2) **John**; (3) George; (4) Peter



John Greenhalgh (1643-deceased) of Bury, Lancashire

Marriages:

(1st marriage) 1668 Elizabeth Stott of Bolton, Lancs.

Children: (1) John; (2) Richard; (3) Thomas

(2nd marriage) 1671 Elizabeth Rothwell (1650-deceased) of Little Lever, Bolton, Lancs., daughter of John Rothwell of Worsley, Eccles, Lancs., & Elizabeth Pendlebury of Eccles, Lancs.

Children:

(1) James; (2) Richard; (3) Margaret; (4) Ralph; (5) John; (6) Adam; (7) **Thomas**; (8) Robert



Thomas Greenhalgh (1695-deceased) of Ainsworth, Lancashire

Marriage: 1722 Grace Hirst (1694-deceased) of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, the daughter of John Hirst of Huddersfield, Yorkshire & Sarah of Huddersfield, Yorkshire

Children: (1) Edmund; (2) James; (3) John; (4) Gyles; (5) Stephen; (6) John; (7) **Thomas**; (8) Sarah; (9) Margaret; (10) Rebecca; (11) Alice; (12) Ann; (13) John; (14) Grace



Thomas Greenhalgh (1724-1778) Ellenbrook, Salford, Lancashire

Marriage: 1741 Mary Holden (1724-deceased) of Worsley, Eccles, Lancs., daughter of John Holden of Lostock, Bolton, Lancs. & Ellen Holm of Bolton, Lancashire

Children: (1) Mary; (2) Samuel; (3) **John**; (4) Samuel; (5) Roger; (6) Thomas



John Greenhalgh (1751-1830) of Worsley, Eccles, Lancashire

Marriage: 1777 Martha Smith (1754-1832) of Leigh, Lancs., daughter of James Smith of Tyldesley, Leigh, Lancs., & Martha Aldred Tyldesley, Leigh, Lancs.

Children: (1) James; (2) Thomas; (3) John; (4) Ann; (5) Joseph; (6) Samuel; (7) Joseph; (8) **William**; (9) Richard; (10) Alice; (11) Ann



William Greenhalgh (1790–1861) of Swinton, Eccles, Lancashire

Marriage: 1814 Margaret Hope (1792–1867) of Swinton, Eccles, Lancashire, daughter of Henry Hope of Leigh, Lancs., & Ann Thornley of Little Lever, Lancashire

Children: (1) Ann, (2) Mary, (3) Alice, (4) **Thomas**, (5) (6) Abraham, (7) Marie, (8) Sarah, (9) Ellen, (10) Peter, (11) William, (12) John, (13) Henry



Thomas Greenhalgh (1821–1886) of Worsley, Eccles, Lancashire. In 1866, Thomas, with his wife, Mary Moorecroft, and young family moved to Utah, via New York.



Thomas Greenhalgh

Marriages:

(1st marriage) 1847 Mary Moorcroft (1827–1885) of Staffordshire, daughter of James Moorcroft of Liverpool, Eng. & Ann Hannah Downing of Cheshire, England

Children: (1) Mary Ann; (2) Sarah Elizabeth; (3) Martha; (4) Abraham; (5) Thomas Jr.; (6) Margaret; (7) Alice; (8) William; (9) Francis; (10) Ruth; (11) Elizabeth; (12) George Downing

(2nd marriage) 1874 Harriet Wardle (1851–1930) of Manchester, England, daughter of Jonathan Wardle & Elizabeth Dyson.

Children: (1) Ruth; Elizabeth; (2) John Thomas; (3) Henry; (4) Ester; (5) James Albert; (6) Ester



John Thomas Greenhalgh (1878–1969) of Washington, Washington County, Utah. In 1897, for the 50th Anniversary of the Pioneers entering the Salt Lake Valley, he moved to Salt Lake City, and remained there.



John Thomas
Greenhalgh

Marriages:

(1st marriage) 1906 Sarah Elizabeth Fitt (1884-1955) of Salt Lake City, Utah, daughter of George Fitt of Masbrough, Yorkshire, Eng. & Caroline Rachel Wakefield of London, Eng.

Children:

Blanche Pauline; Rachel Gertrude; John Willard “Bill”; Sarah May; Frank; Dorothy; Elmer Pershing; Ruth Ellen; Vernon Edward; Robert Leonard

(2nd Marriage) 1958 Lillian Ann Loy (1894-1968), in the year 1958, with no issue.

Blanche P Greenhalgh, married John G Wood; 1903; Salt Lake City, Utah
Children: John Jr. , Marilyn, Ronald, LeRee, Richard, Howard, Kay, & Linda
Howard Wood married Nancy Lopez; 1958; Sacramento, California
Children: Howard, Wendy, Mark, & Kara
Howard G Wood married Nancy Doughty; 1985; Las Vegas, Nevada
Children: Robert G Wood; married Helen Euinton; 1999; Torrance, CA
Children: Seth Ammon, Isaac Nathaniel, Elijah Henry

Alternate Howard Line → Queen Elizabeth I.



Sir William Howard (1242–1308), of East Wynch & Wiggenhall, Norfolk.

["...William being bred to the law, made so great proficiency therein, and raised such fortunes, that he was knighted about the sixth year of Edward I. and had his seat at Wiggenhall, where by various purchases he acquired a considerable estate; he had a brother, named Thomas, And also another brother called Hugh, who was instituted to the vicarage of Wiggenhall ... This William was first appointed one of the judges in the court of Common-pleas by Edward I. about 1280; and on the 11th of October, 1296 ... he was sworn chief justice of the King's-bench; was constantly summoned to parliament till the time of Edward II. ... By various deeds we find that he purchased estates in Walpole, Tilney, North Wotton, and many towns in that neighbourhood." He is said to have died about 1308, with this inscription on this tombstone: "Pray for the good state of William Howard, chief justis of England, and the . . . Pycot and John Haugh justis of the law." – [History of the county of Norfolk](#).]



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Children: (1) John (d. 1331), Sheriff of Counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, Heir to title of Duke of Norfolk.
(2) William; (3) Edmund Arch Deacon of Northumberland



Sir John Howard (1280–1333) of East Wynch & Wiggenhall, Norfolk. Knight.

[In 1305 John was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Edward I. afterwards Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and custos, or governor, of Norwich castle; went into the Scottish wars, and to Gascoigne, to serve the king there: his brother William purchased East Walton manor, and many other estates in Norfolk; ... [Sir John] married Joan, sister of Richard de Cornwall. [History of Norfolk](#)]

["Sir John Howard, although a person of considerable consequence in East Anglia, probably found his own importance overshadowed by that of his wife, Joan de Cornwall. These Cornwalls were descendants à la main gauche of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, younger son of King John ; so that the third generation of the paternally obscure Howards could call cousins with Edward III., and had the blood of William the Conqueror in their veins. Sir John saw some fighting in Scotland, but the terrible overthrow of the English forces at Bannockburn probably disgusted him with warfare, for thereafter he contented himself with acting as Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk during thirteen years, and with raising troops for Edward II. and his illustrious successor. Howard was also Governor of Norwich for a brief period, lived hospitably at East Wynch, and there died and was buried in 1331. [House of Howard](#)]

Marriage: 1309 Joan Plantagenet (1285–1342) of Thunnock, Lancashire, daughter of Sir Richard of

Cornwall of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire & Joan FitzAlan of Arudel, West Sussex.

["a sprig of the Plantagenet stem, and the eventual heiress of many goodly manors about Lynn, such as Pentney, East Walton, Hereford, etc., the possession of which made the Howards the richest landowners in that part of Norfolk, after the puissant lords of Castle Rising" – [House of Howard](#)]

Children: (1) Ida; (2) Robert (dies in 1338); (3) William; (4) John;



Sir John Howard (1310-1388) of East Wynch & Wighenhall, Norfolk.

["In 1335, Sir John, was constituted by Edward III. Admiral of the King's whole fleet, from the mouth the Thames northward; in 1344 was sheriff of Norfolk; and in 1346 obtained a grant for a market every Friday, and a fair yearly, at his manor of Wighenhall, and had a new patent to constitute him Admiral again; he was esquire of the body to Edward III. And behaved well in the siege of Calais, in the 1st year of that king; he had issue.]

Marriage: 1334 Alice de Boys (1314-1372) of Coningby, Lincolnshire, daughter of Sir Robert de Bosco of Coningby, Lincolnshire & Lady Joane Wichingham of Coningby, Lincolnshire. With this marriage comes the Fersfield Manor.

Children: (1) Robert; (2) Anne; (3) Joan



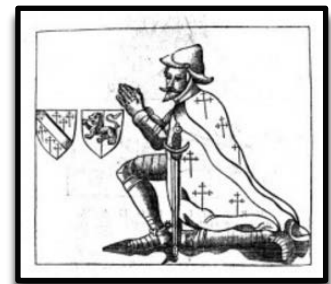
Sir Robert Howard (1336-1388) of East Wynch & Wighenhall, Norfolk.

Marriage: Margaret de Scales (1339-1416) of Newselles, Hertfordshire, daughter of Sir Robert VI de Scales, Baron, of Middleton, Norfolk & Lady Catherine Ufford of Ufford, Suffolk. Upon the death of her father, she was heiress of the estates, making Sir Robert Howard in control of the vast estates of the de Scales family.

Children: (1) John; (2) Robert; (3) Margaret; (4) Catherine; (5) Edmund



Sir John Howard (1365-1436) of East Wynch and Fersfield, Norfolk. Knight; Sheriff of Essex & Hertford. Also known as: John "the Crusader" Howard. Seeing that his father died before his grandfather, Sir John did inherit the vast majority of the family's estates. One source of history tells "[Sir John]...was retained to serve Richard II. For life"



Sir John Howard
"the Crusader"

[Like his grandfather, he held the office of Admiral of the Northern Seas; and he sat during one Parliament as knight of the shire for Cambridge, through the Plaiz influence. In right of his wives he was a man of very large possessions, but the great bulk of these went to the daughter and sole heir of his elder son, John ; while the male heir, John Howard,- son of the second son, Robert, only succeeded to a very small moiety of the paternal property. Old Sir John Howard survived his second wife, Alice Tendring, and his two elder sons. In 1436, when he must have been nearly eighty, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died at Jerusalem (probably from the fatigues of the journey, on November 17th, 1437. [House of Howard](#)]

Marriages:

(1st Marriage) Margaret Plaiz (d.1391) of Toft. Daughter and heiress of Sir John Plaiz, of Weeting.

[“...besides the barony of Plaiz, she brought her husband many rich manors, especially in Essex, where she owned Stansted Mount-fitchet, Plaistow (the “stow,” or seat, of the Lords Plaiz), etc. Her Norfolk residence was at Toft, near Lowestoft, but the bulk of her estates lay outside East Anglia; so that during her lifetime Sir John Howard deserted the old mansion of East Wynch, and went to live in Essex, of which county, as well as of Herts, he served as sheriff under Henry IV. and Henry V. [House of Howard](#)] Children: (1) John; (2) Elizabeth

[“This young lady inherited the baronies and estates of Scales and Plaiz of Toft, besides the Walton estates, and a very large slice of the old Howard lands about King's Lynn, including the ancient roof-tree of East Wynch itself So rich a damsel might look high for a husband, and accordingly in 1438-9 Elizabeth Howard's hand was bestowed by her grandfather upon John de Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford. The Earl paid a fine of; £2,000 to Henry VI. for having married her without royal licence...Certainly the Earl of Oxford took unto himself the lion's share of the Howard lands, and thereby laid the foundations of a bitter feud between the two houses, which was intensified by the fact that they followed different sides in the Wars of the Roses”]

(2nd Marriage) 1393 Alice Tendring (1365-1426) of Tendring Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, daughter of William Tendring of Tendring Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk & Catherine Clopton.

[“..Two years after her death, in 1383, he made a second wealthy alliance with Alice, daughter and heir of Sir William Tendring, of Tendring Hall, in Suffolk. This lady inherited Tendring, Stoke, and Nayland, on the banks of the Stour; and at Tendring Hall Sir John Howard presently took up his abode.]

Children: (1) Robert; (2) Henry; (3) Roberta
[Elizabeth]



Sir Robert Howard (1384-1437) of Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk. Knight, Lord of Forucet Manor.



Sir Robert Howard

[“a valiant fighter alike by land and sea. Born about 1385, a contemporary of Henry V., he served under that soldier-king in France, probably fought at Agincourt, and certainly commanded the English fleet, when, with 3,000 stout mariners of East Anglia, he sailed out of Lowestoft, landed below Calais, and ravaged the French coasts.” The affection which Harry of Monmouth bore him, and his own prowess, led to Sir Robert's marriage to the Lady Margaret Mowbray, an alliance brilliant enough at the time, as between a youth of modest possessions and none too lofty birth, and a daughter of one of the proudest houses in the kingdom, but destined in due time to prove far more splendid, and, indeed, to form the foundation of all the subsequent glories of the Howard line.” [House of Howard](#)]

Marriage: Lady Margaret de Mowbray (1388-1425) of Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, whose son, John was the first duke of Norfolk, ...

[In 1435, he made his will ... and to Sir John Howard, esq. his son and heir by his first wife, in 1408 released to Sir John, his father, and Alice, his second wife, and their heirs, all his rights to them. From this point the title of “Duke of Norfolk” will be passed on through the Howard Families ... this title has been ReCreated several times, this being perhaps the second or possibly the third time.]

[Lady Margaret Mowbray was the eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray, 1st duke of Norfolk (he appears in Act 1 of Shakespeare's Richard II). The duke of Norfolk was the greatest man in the kingdom after the King and royal family. But Thomas Mowbray had no male heir, so upon his death the Mowbray inheritance passed, through Lady Margaret, to the Howards.]

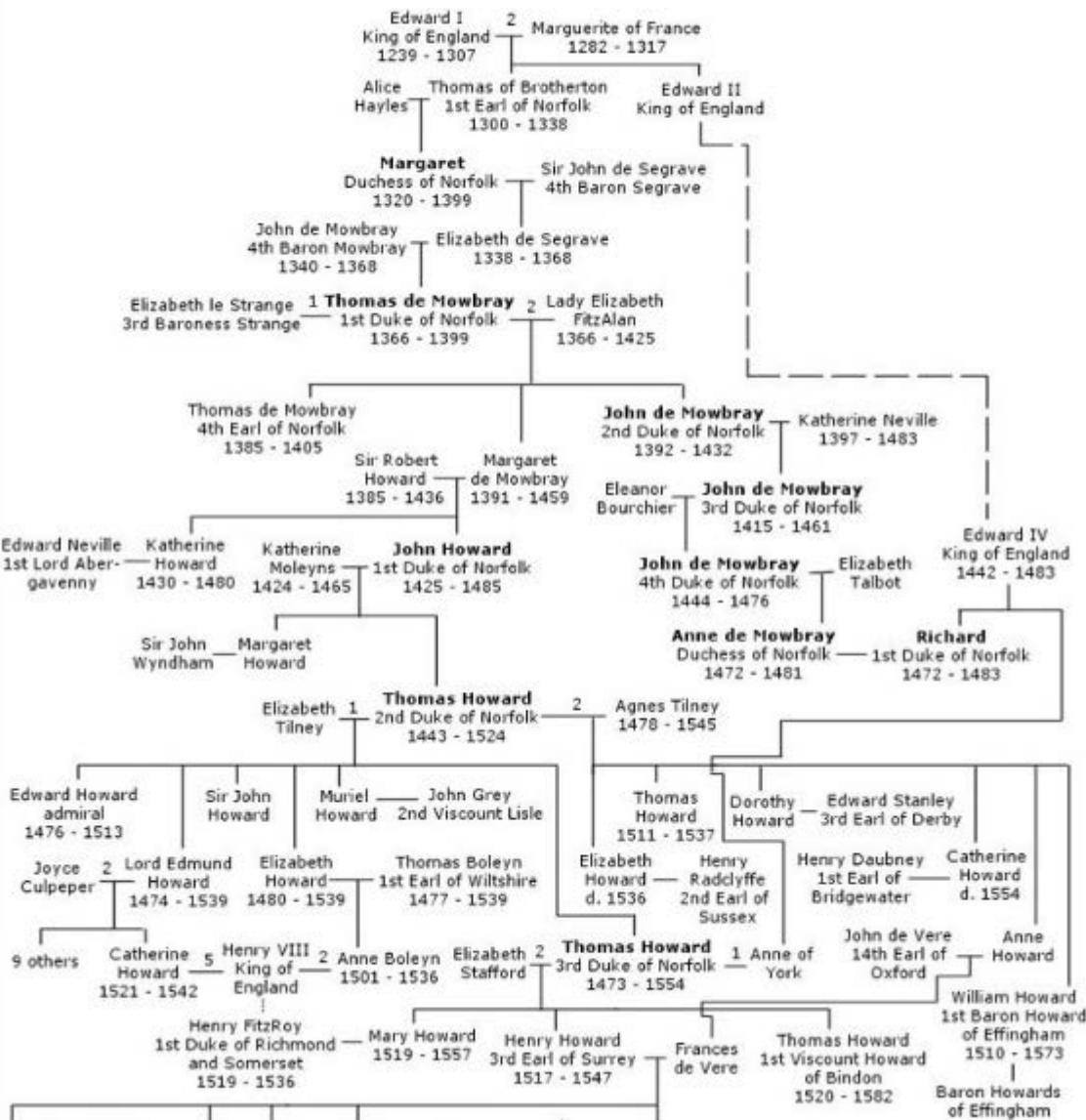
Children: (1) John; (2) Margaret; (3) Catherine



for the



Dukes of Norfolk



John Howard (abt 1420-1485) of Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, 1st Duke of Norfolk (2nd Creation) of Tendring Hall, Norfolk



John Howard
1st Duke of Norfolk

[It was not until nine years after his marriage, *i.e.* in 1451, that John Howard began to show his prowess as a soldier in the French wars, under a distant kinsman, Lord Lisle. He took part in the retrieving of Bordeaux, and fought beside that mighty war-dog, John Talbot, when he was slain at the siege of Chastillon, July 17th, 1453.- On this occasion, Howard is said to have been severely wounded, and even taken prisoner. That he was not long held for ransom is proved by the fact that in 1454-She was back in England, fighting at the first battle of St. Albans, under Warwick, and a month later contending on behalf of his friends, the Yorkists, for the parliamentary representation of Norfolk.

In Parliament Howard threw himself heart and soul into the cause of the White Rose, helping to carry the measure which established Duke Richard's right as next heir to the throne. His partisanship drew down upon him the wrath of Queen Margaret; and in 1460 John Paston learns, not without a secret satisfaction one imagines, that "Sir John Howard is like to lose his head." But his head remained safely in its place, and he fought valiantly at the second battle of St. Albans, and at the decisive victory of Towton. He was also made Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Constable of the castles of Norwich, Harwich, and Colchester.

Norfolk and his son, Surrey, met the King at Leicester for the first council of war on the part of the royalist forces being held in an inn of that town. There is no need to describe the battle of Bosworth Field in these pages, save in so far as the two Howards were concerned in that bloody and decisive fray. [King] Richard, while commending Norfolk's "great knowledge and virtue, as well in counsel as in battle," placed him in command of the vanguard, with Surrey as lieutenant.

As the battle ensued, Norfolk was fatally injured ..." Lord Surrey [Thomas Howard], who beheld his father's fall, now made a furious onset to avenge his death. He was encountered, however, by superior numbers, and notwithstanding the valour with which he fought, his own position became a critical one," and, when an attempt was made to take him prisoner, dealt death among those who approached him. One last endeavour to capture him was made by a private soldier; Surrey, however, turning furiously on him, collected his remaining strength, and severed the man's arm from his body."

The brave Earl, worn out with loss of blood, then sank to earth, and seeing Talbot by his side, presented to him the hilt of his sword, imploring Sir Gilbert to slay him, lest he might die by some ignoble hand. Talbot, on the contrary, spared his life, and had him carried from the field. Thus suddenly, in one bloody day, fell the fortunes of the house of Howard. Surrey, the heir of his line, lay grievously wounded in the hands of the usurper. The dead body of the first Duke of Norfolk was treated with greater respect than befell that of his master, King Richard. Instead of being slung across a herald's horse and so carried into Leicester, the remains of the Duke were borne with all respect.

Henry VII. might spare lives, if they stood not in his way, but he was the most avaricious monarch of his time, and, as such, little likely to let slip a chance of adding to the crown revenues by extensive confiscations. The great estates of the Howards, spreading as they did into nearly a dozen counties, attracted his greed at once; and during his first Parliament *i.e.* on November 7th, 1485 the dead Duke of Norfolk and his living son, " styled Earl of Surrey," were attainted, and all their titles and estates forfeited to the Crown, while Surrey, declared an outlaw and a traitor, was liable to death at the new sovereign's pleasure. The condition of Norfolk's widow, who enjoyed no property in her own right, was one of extreme destitution, and she might, like the Countess of Oxford a few years previously, have been reduced to earn her bread as a seamstress, were it not that her youthful daughter by the Duke, Katharine Howard, had been married in 1482 to the young Lord Berners' stepson of the Earl of Surrey, who enjoyed an income out of his mother's estate of Ashwell Thorpe.

In January, 1488-9, the Earl was released after taking the oath of allegiance, his confinement having lasted for three years and four months. The attainder was removed from his blood to the extent of his being restored to the forfeited earldom of Surrey, and to a small portion of his estates. The great majority of the Howard possessions still remained in the King's gripe, and were destined to be so for many a long year. Surrey had scarcely reached home to put his affairs in order, when a royal mandate summoned him forth to pay for these marks of forgiveness with his good sword.

Marriages:

(1st marriage) 1440 Katherine Moleynes (1419-1465) of Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire. daughter of William Moleyns & Margery Whalesborough.

Children: (1) **Thomas** (give title of Earl of Surry in 1483);
(2) Anne; (3) Isabell; (4) Joan; (5) Margaret

(2nd marriage) 1468 Margaret Plantagenet, of Burgundy, France. Sister of Edward IV. ,,,

[While on vacation with his son & friends, the Duke "...made good use of his time in Burgundy, for he returned to England bearing the Duke's formal proposal for the hand of Edward IV.'s sister, the Lady Margaret Plantagenet, and thus revealed himself in a new capacity that of diplomatist. Negotiations followed between the two courts, with the result that the proposed alliance was agreed upon, and a few months later Howard was sent back to Dijon in charge of the Lady Margaret, who was duly wedded to the Duke on July 3rd, 1468.]



Catherine Howard (née Moleyns), Duchess of Norfolk



Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk;
and Agnes Howard (née Tilney), Duchess of Norfolk

[Sir Thomas Howard](#) (1443 1524) of
Tendring Hall, Stokes-by-Nayland, Suffolk.
2nd Duke of Norfolk, KG, PC,

[fought at Barnet for Edward IV and was made steward
of the royal household and created Earl of Surrey in 1483
(at the same time that his father was created duke).

Taken prisoner at Bosworth Field while fighting for
Richard III, he was attainted and remained in captivity
until January 1489, when he was released and restored to
his earldom of Surrey but not to the dukedom of Norfolk.

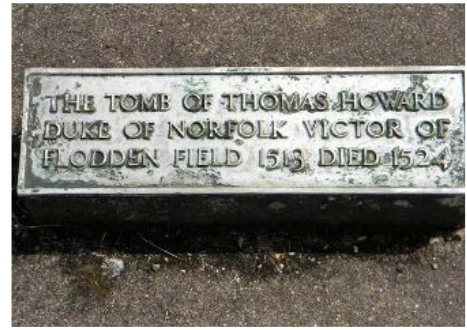
He was then entrusted with the maintenance of order in Yorkshire and with
the defense of the Scottish borders; he was made lord treasurer and a privy
councillor in 1501.

Under the new King (Henry VIII.), Surrey at once took the foremost place in
court and council. Henry VIII., young, ardent, and eager for military glory,



Sir Thomas Howard
2nd Duke of Norfolk

looked upon the veteran soldier with an admiration which he could scarcely feel for the Earl's rival minister, Fox, Bishop of Westminster.]



Marriages:

(1) 1472 Elizabeth Tilney (1447-1497) of Ashwell thorp, Norfolk, Countess of Surrey.

[Elizabeth was an English heiress and lady-in-waiting to two queens. She served as a lady-in-waiting to Queen consort Elizabeth Woodville, and later as Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen's daughter, Elizabeth of York, consort of King Henry VII of England. She stood as joint godmother to Princess Margaret Tudor at her baptism.



Elizabeth Tilney

It was while she was at court, that she wed Thomas Boleyn, an ambitious young courtier, sometime before 1500, probably in 1498. According to Thomas, his wife was pregnant many times in the next few years but only three children lived to adulthood. The three children were: Mary, Anne, and George. Throughout this time, Elizabeth was a lady-in-waiting at the royal court; first to Elizabeth of York, and then to Catherine of Aragon. Based on later gossip, Elizabeth Boleyn must have been a highly attractive woman.]

Children: (1) Thomas, heir to title 3rd Duke of Norfolk, and married, as we have seen, the Lady Ann, daughter of Edward IV.; (2) Edward; (3) Edmund, father of Henry VIII's fifth Queen, Katherine Howard; (4) Muriel; (5) John; (6) Henry; (7) Charles; (8) Henry the younger; (9) Richard; (10) Elizabeth,

married Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and was mother of Queen Anne Boleyn, and grandmother of Queen Elizabeth.

(2nd Marriage) Agnes Tilney, cousin to Elizabeth Tilney, daughter of Hugh Tilney of Skirbeck and Boston, Lincolnshire.

Children: (1) William, 1st Baron of Effingham; (2) Thomas; (3) Anne; (4) Catherine; (5) Elizabeth, married Henry Radclyffe, 2nd Earl of Sussex.



Elizabeth Howard (1484-1538) of Ashwellthorp, Norfolk, Countess of Wiltshire & Ormond. She was an English noblewoman, noted for being the mother of Anne Boleyn and as such the maternal grandmother of Elizabeth I of England. The eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk and his first wife Elizabeth Tilney.

[Elizabeth was born c. 1480 into the wealthy and influential Howard family, as the eldest of the two daughters of Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk and his first wife Elizabeth Tilney. Her paternal grandfather, John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk, had been created Duke of Norfolk in 1483 following the death of John de Mowbray, 4th Duke of Norfolk, with no legitimate male heirs. Through her paternal great-



Agnes Tilney



Elizabeth Howard



Thomas Howard
3rd Duke of Norfolk

grandfather, Sir Robert Howard of Tendring, Elizabeth was a descendant of Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall, the second son of King John.]

Marriage: 1499 Thomas Boleyn of Hever Castle, Blickling, Norfolk, son of Sir William Boleyn of Blickling, Norfolk & Lady Margaret Butler of Ormond, Kerry, Ireland

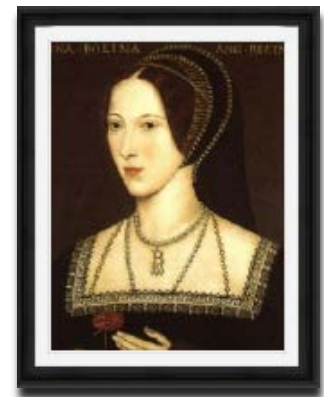
Children: (1) William; (2) Sybilla; (3) Thomas; (4) **Anne**; (5) Henry; (6) Margaret; (7) **Mary**; (8) George; (9) Thomas



Anne Boleyn (1501-1536) Daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire & Lady Elizabeth Howard. She was educated in the Netherlands and France. Anne was **Queen of England from 1533 to 1536** as the 2nd wife of King Henry VIII. Anne was about 22 years old. Anne held the title of Marquess of Pembroke in her own right. After 3 years of marriage, Anne did not produce any sons for Henry, though her daughter, Elizabeth, will go on and become Queen Elizabeth I.



Thomas Boleyn



Anne Boleyn

["By March 1536, Henry was courting Jane Seymour. In order to marry Jane Seymour, Henry had to find reasons for his marriage with Anne to end. Henry had Anne investigated for high treason in April 1536. On 2 May she was arrested and sent to the Tower of London, where she was tried before a jury of peers – which included Henry Percy, her former betrothed, and her own uncle, Thomas Howard – and found guilty on 15 May. She was beheaded four days later. Modern historians view the charges against her, which included adultery, incest, and plotting to kill the king, as unconvincing. Some say that Anne was accused of witchcraft but the indictments make no mention of this

charge. After the coronation of her daughter, Elizabeth, as queen, Anne was venerated as a martyr and heroine of the English Reformation." [Wikipedia](#)]

Katherine Howard (1523-1542) Daughter of Sir Edmund Howard & Joyce Culpepper.

Cousin to Anne & Mary Boleyn. Katherine was Queen of England from 1540 until 1541, as the 5th wife of Henry VIII. Katherine, being about 16 or 17 years old. Katherine was

stripped of her title as queen within 16 months, in November of 1541. She was beheaded three months later, on grounds of treason for committing adultery while married to the King.



Katherine Howard

Mary Boleyn (1499-1543) of Blickling Hall, Norfolk, daughter of Thomas Boleyn of Hever Castle, Blickling, Norfolk was the sister of English queen Anne Boleyn, whose family enjoyed considerable influence during the reign of King Mary was one of the mistresses of Henry VIII, from a period of roughly 1521 to 1526. Henry VIII.



Mary Boleyn

Mary Boleyn was married twice: in 1520 to William Carey, and again, secretly, in 1534, to William Stafford, a soldier from a good family but with few prospects. This secret marriage to a man considered beneath her station angered both Henry VIII and her sister, Queen Anne, and resulted in

Mary's banishment from the royal court. She spent the remainder of her life in obscurity. She then died seven years later.

Henry VIII Tudor, King of England (1491-1547) of Greenwich Place, Kent, son of Henry VII Tudor, King of England
 Child: Elizabeth, by Queen Anne...

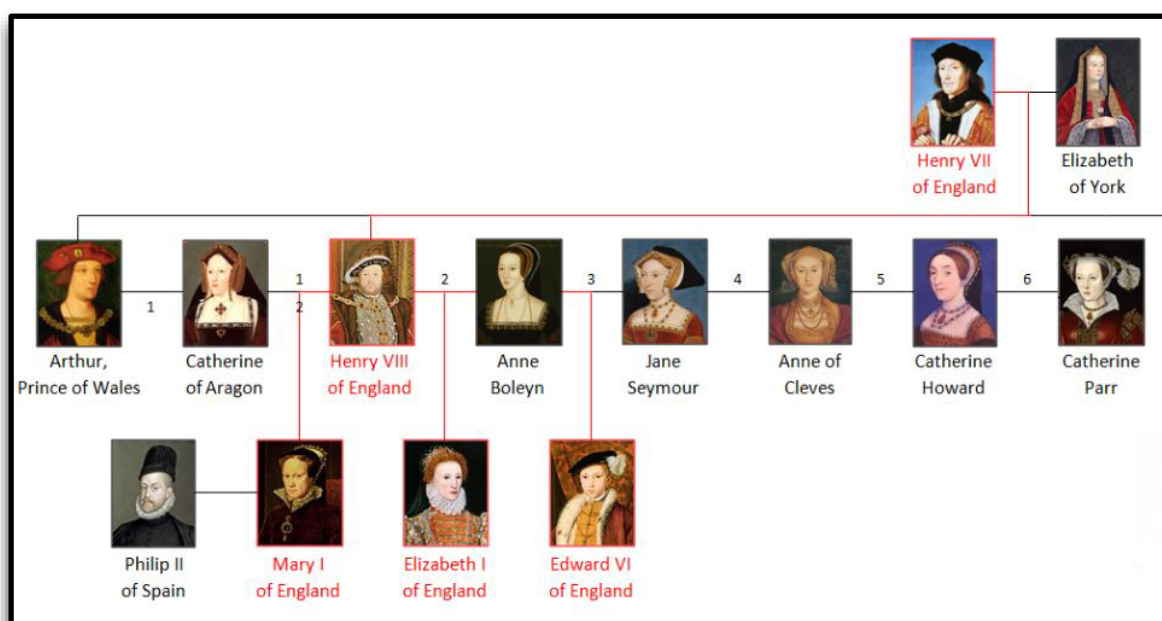


King Henry VIII



Queen Elizabeth I.

Queen Elizabeth I, daughter of Anne Boleyn & Henry VIII, was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death. Sometimes called The Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess, the childless Elizabeth was the last monarch of the Tudor dynasty. After her coronation, Elizabeth, as queen, venerated, her mother, Anne Boleyn, as a martyr and heroine of the English Reformation.



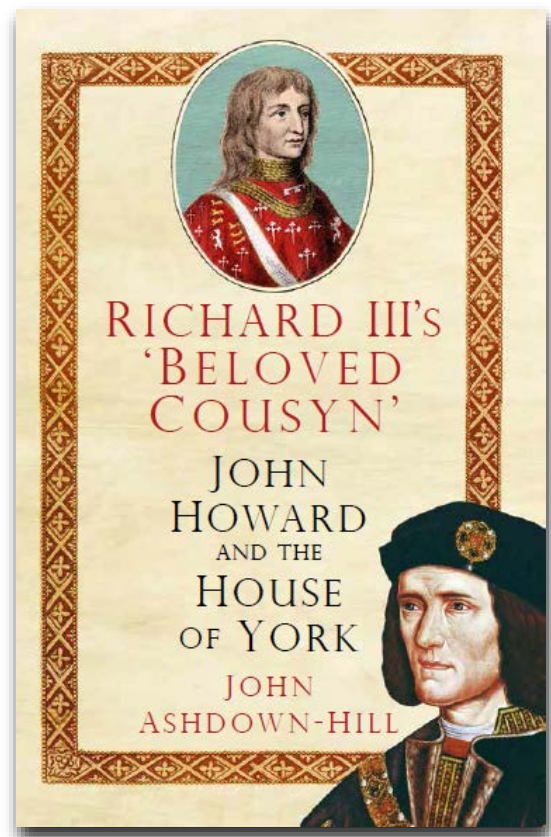
Howard Family Notes:

Richard III's 'Beloved Cousyn'

John Howard and the House of York

In 1455 John Howard was an untitled and relatively obscure Suffolk gentleman. At the time of his death at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 he was Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Admiral and a very rich man (and the current Duke of Norfolk is his direct descendant). How had he attained these elevations? Through his service to the House of York, and in particular to Richard III. during the setting aside of Edward V. John Ashdown-Hill examines why he chose to support Richard, even at the cost of his life; what secrets he knew about Edward IV.; what he had to do with the fate of the 'Princes in the Tower'; and what naval innovations, hitherto ascribed to the Tudors, he introduced. Based on original research and containing previously unpublished material, Richard III.'s 'Beloved Cousyn' is an important contribution to Ricardian scholarship.

A book by John Ashdown-Hill





Thomas Howard (1473-1554)
3rd Duke of Norfolk



Henry Howard (1516-1547)
Earl of Surrey



A prominent Tudor politician. He was an uncle of two of the wives of King Henry VIII., namely Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, and played a major role in the machinations effecting these royal marriages. After falling from favour in 1546 he was stripped of the dukedom and imprisoned in the Tower, avoiding execution when Henry VIII. died a year later. He was released on the accession in 1553 of the Catholic Queen Queen Mary I., whom he aided in securing her throne, thus setting the stage for tensions between his Catholic family and the Protestant royal line that would be continued by Mary's half-sister Queen Elizabeth I.

Closely related to the royal family but Henry VIII took against Henry and his father, Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk. They were imprisoned and Henry was beheaded at Tower Hill. His father survived because the king died the day before the execution was due. But 27 years later his son Thomas Howard died the same way.



Sir Thomas Howard (1536-1572)
4th Duke of Norfolk



Admiral Thomas Howard (1561-1626)
1st Earl of Suffolk

Imprisoned by Elizabeth I. for plotting to take Mary Queen of Scots as his fourth wife. His pro-Catholic activities led to his beheading on Tower Hill, just like his Dad, Henry Howard. Father of Admiral Thomas Howard.

Naval officer and administrator. Born, son of Thomas Howard and Margaret Dudley, the heir of Thomas Audley, Baron Audley of Walden. Proved himself at sea, mainly fighting the Spanish, and then an illness brought him home and into Parliament. Favoured by Elizabeth I. he was created Baron Howard de Walden. (In 1879 his successors would inherit the Portland Estate in London and give it their name.) On James I's succession Howard again found favour and was soon appointed Lord Chamberlain and created Earl of Suffolk. He was one of those involved in investigating and revealing the Gunpowder Plot against the King. 1614 appointed Lord High Treasurer. However he and his wife fell out with Buckingham, with whom the King was infatuated, and Buckingham brought Howard's misdeeds at

the Treasury to the King's attention. In 1619 the Howards were imprisoned and fined. He returned to political life but never regained his previous power. Died at his home, Northumberland House at Charing Cross.